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[No. 12.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Report of Saturday was unexpectedly blank; Should the arrival of the Vessel seen by the American Brig near the Sand Heads bring any news of importance, it will be communicated in an Extra Sheet.

In addition to the Files of *L'INDICATEUR*, and *LE MEMORIAL BORDELAIS*, both published at Bordeaux, we have been furnished, from the same friendly source, with a File of the *JOURNAL DU COMMERCE* from Paris, extending to the 10th of August, which brings the London News down to the 6th of that month, and of which we shall make the best use that our time and space will admit.

We have seen the Letters of certain Correspondents in the two Daily Papers, and are obliged to the Writers of them for their pains in bringing more prominently before their respective Readers, the sentiments which might otherwise have escaped their notice. We can desire nothing better than that every thing we say should be repeated and dwelt on, as worthy the public attention. We shall not go out of our way to seek this flattering distinction, but pursue our strait course unmoved. If, however, others, voluntarily continue to do us this honour, we can have no objection whatever to reap all the advantages which such aids to popularity must necessarily bring in their train.

The authenticity of the report relative to a tumult being suppressed by the Military, subsequent to the Queen's death, having been called in question, we have reprinted the remarks on this subject from *JOHN BULL*, with the other Extracts from the same Paper in our Second Sheet, and appended in a Note at the foot of the column, the authorities on which our information rests. Of angry discussion we are sure that the Public have had quite enough; we have therefore no desire to renew it, or to lessen the triumph we already enjoy, by ungenerous exultation; but when assertions are made in impeachment of our veracity, there can be no objection, we should hope, to our temperately and briefly submitting the grounds on which our information rests; All else we must continue, as we have done for some time past, to disregard, and be content with the approbation of those who evince their satisfaction by the most unequivocal of all testimonies, an increased and increasing circulation and demand.

In addition to the French Papers, we have been favored with the sight of Letters brought by the American vessel from Genoa and Leghorn, to the middle of August, which are full of anticipations of great commercial advantages arising from the passing of the late Act, and the free navigation of British Ships from India to the continent of Europe direct. It appears that the size of the vessels is there considered to be limited to 350 tons, which is justly complained of as an impolitic and disadvantageous restriction, acting as a barrier to the operations of the merchant, without producing benefit either to ship-owners or to the state.

One of the letters, dated Genoa, August 10, has the following paragraph, which we insert verbatim, although we think that the portion of it which supposes a war between Russia and the Porte probable, would rather lead us to hope the best for the Greeks, whose cause, if Russia goes to war with Turkey, she must necessarily espouse. The paragraph is as follows:—

"Your friends the Greeks must ultimately submit, I am afraid.—Russia has not yet declared herself, but is she suspected of tampering with the Greeks; at all events it is notorious that

Russia and the Porte are on the worst of terms. Many people expect a war. I see the possibility of England and France being made parties in it, against Austria and Russia; but it is difficult to say."

Returning to the French Papers, from which we have before given copious Translations and Extracts, we resume the order of their dates, at the point in which our last selections closed.

L'Indicateur, July 22, 1821.

London July 14.—The Ottoman Porte appears to be on the point of an open rupture with Russia. This war, should it take place, may produce an embarrassing aspect, not only for Turkey but for every other European power. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that such a rupture should not lead to consequences very different from those which may appear to be the immediate object of the war—*Journal du Commerce*.

Liege, July 15.—Letters from Berlin state that the news of differences having arisen between Russia and Turkey, has caused a great sensation in that city. It is remarked that great activity prevails in the Prussian cabinet, which is attributed to the affairs of Turkey. We shall be curious to learn what will be the conduct of Prussia in this case. It is believed that this will depend on the measures which will be taken by Austria in the event of the Russians actually entering the Turkish territory. It was reported at Berlin that the garrisons of the Grand Duchy of Posen would be reinforced by the regiments which are stationed in the eastern parts of Prussia.

Cerigo, June 19.—We learn by a vessel arrived from Rhodes, that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, or Patriarch of the Mussulmans at Constantinople, having been condemned to banishment, or exile, for refusing to grant a *Fetrah*, or religious decree, which the Sultan had demanded of him, to authorize a general massacre of the Greeks throughout European Turkey, was captured by the Greeks on his way to the Island of Rhodes on board the Ship conveying him to his place of banishment. The Greeks, grateful for the humanity exercised by this conscientious and respectable Mohammedan, who had the courage to resist the sanguinary orders of his Sultan, paid him the greatest honours, and offered to conduct him wherever he thought fit, or to give him shelter with themselves as their friend. In the first moments of their fury against the miserable Mohammedans who were conveying this venerable Chief into exile, they put them all to the sword.—*Courrier Francais*.

Vienna, July 7.—It is remarked, and more particularly of late, that the *AUSTRIAN OBSERVER* has a constant disposition to give out the most unfavourable news respecting the Greeks, and to represent their affairs as altogether desperate.

The same Journal, wherever it finds the slightest occasion, pronounces the highest eulogiums on the Turks; on the discipline

* When we spoke not long since of *Transmission* or *Banishment*, being frequently resorted to in Turkey, as a punishment for those who were obnoxious to the Despots of the Divan, we were as usual much abused. Here, however, is a proof that a man may be transmitted even in Turkey for that which does honor to his humanity, his consistency, and his firmness. Whether there is any other Divan in the world equally despotically inclined with that of Turkey, it is not for us to say; but that there are other countries where *Transmission* is recommended for an honest difference of opinion with the Functionaries of the State, we suppose no man will deny.—*Ed.*

which they observed in Wallachia, on their excellent conduct, &c. at the same time that it indulges in bitter invective against the troops of Ypsilanti, and constantly reproaches them. This conduct is also pursued by several others of the Journals that are published in Austria.

It is inferred from this circumstance, as well as from several others, that certain persons of influence in our Government regard with pain the triumph of Greek Independence, and have a decided wish to maintain the actual predominance of the Turkish yoke.

The state of feeling between Russia and the Porte occasions them dissatisfaction; they are not willing to admit that war is likely to happen between these powers; and as they cannot support the illusion sufficiently to deny altogether the harsh conduct of the Turks towards the Baron Strogonoff, they cast all the blame upon him, and insinuate that he has entirely exceeded his powers; that he had meddled unnecessarily with the interior administration of the Porte, that his conduct was calculated to provoke the anger of the Grand Seigneur and the Divan; and that his Court could not fail to disavow and disapprove highly of his conduct, and to recal him, after making his apology to the Turks.

It appears, however, from all the private letters worthy of credit, that these Austrian gentlemen will be soon undeceived, that the bandage which covers their eyes will be soon removed, and that in spite of themselves they will soon see more clearly. —*Constitutionnel*.

Paris, July 13.—They write from Petersburg the 23rd of June, that a squadron composed of several vessels of the line and frigates, under the command of Vice Admiral Crown, had sailed on that day from Cronstadt. It is believed that this expedition is destined for the Mediterranean. Its departure coincides perfectly with the news of the entry of the Russian Army into Moldavia. —*Courrier Français*.

The Journals which, only a week since, collected with avidity every report that was unfavorable to the Greeks, have all at once turned to embrace their cause with a fervour that is extremely edifying. There was no falsehood or injurious calumny that appeared in the Austrian Journals against Ypsilanti or against those whom they called rebels and revolutionists, that was not eagerly re-echoed by the Journalists here. Ypsilanti, they insisted, was in correspondence with the liberals of Paris; he was under the influence of the Directorial Committee,* of whom they have spoken without ceasing for the last three years, though it exists only in the imaginations of those who have created it.†

Now, however, the scene is changed. The Greeks are become the object of their solicitude. They are the oppressed, struggling for their most sacred rights. They appear to be supported, and they immediately become worthy the interest of every wise and reflecting man. The Turks are beaten by sea and land. Their massacres have excited even the indignation of those who appeared to wish to remain neuter; and suddenly our supple Gazetteers proclaim the Turks to be Barbarians, whose excesses, it is high time to put an end to!

For us, our opinions have never varied; whether the Greeks are subdued, or whether they triumph, we have never ceased, and never shall cease to pray for the country that was the cradle of the arts, of letters, and of civilization, and which combats for the enjoyment of that civil and religious freedom, of which they were deprived only by the abuse of power, and which we have always regarded as the most sacred and legitimate of rights. —*Constitutionnel*.

* Or the "Tool of the Faction" as he would have been called in Calcutta.—Ed.

† We see the same Farce is acting in various parts of the Globe at the same time. Here also, for three years past, certain persons have been talking and writing without ceasing, first of "Radicals," and then of a "Faction," which exists nowhere but in their own diseased imaginations.—Ed.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 23, 1821.

Vienna, July 8.—The most recent occurrences at Constantinople, are still more horrible than the excesses which took place at an earlier period. More than 300 persons of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, have been massacred by the Turks, whose exasperation appears to be at its height. It has been increased indeed lately by the recent check which they have met in the loss of their fleet, in a naval combat, in which several of their vessels have been sunk by the Greeks.

It is currently reported that our Council of War are continually sending fresh troops into Italy. The fact is, that sickness has so reduced the regiments there that the Government have been obliged to send considerable reinforcements in order to complete the weakened corps.

The departure of our Sovereigns for Lubareck will not take place before the end of this month.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 24, 1821.

Nuremberg, July 13.—News magnify as they spread. A Hamburg Paper had announced that a Russian squadron was going to sail for the Mediterranean. But as it is necessary to attend to every thing, our Gazette said to-day that considerable remittances were to be made to Leghorn by Russia, and that this measure appeared to be connected with the approaching appearance of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean; and tomorrow it will announce that this Squadron, weaker than usual, will sail from Cronstadt to exercise their crews on the Baltic.

The same Paper adds—"According to other reports, the Greeks have again received reinforcements of troops which do not amount to less than 25,000 men. (It is not said if it be the German Universities that have raised this Army). Many persons pretend to know of a Convention which has already been concluded; and by which a great Northern Monarch has been named Protector of the new Greek confederation.

Augsburg, July 14.—The UNIVERSAL GAZETTE of to-day publishes a long apology of the Greeks against the accusation of having made common cause with the Carbonari. It is from the pen of a man of learning, who is known and intimately connected with the learned Greeks of the Archipelago, and with the Greek Students who have quitted the German Universities to go to fight against the Turks. He ably develops this important point of view, that the Greeks are a conquered nation who have never recognised the superiority of the Turks, and who have not been allowed to make a social compact with them; consequently there exists no legitimate connection between the two people, who are in a state of simple nature with regard to each other. The author very dexterously institutes a comparison between the present Greeks, and the Russians at the time the latter threw off the yoke of the barbarians of Asia, of the Moguls, and the Tartars under the command of Iwan Wasiliwitsch.

L'Indicateur, July 25, 1821.

London, July 17.—The MORNING CHRONICLE of the 17th, contains the note of the government of Odessa, published in that city on the 18th of June, and adds the following reflections.

The warmth or rather the violence of the language of this note leaves little doubt as to the nature of the representation that Baron Strogonoff has made to his court. The authorities of Odessa believe firmly that war is inevitable. It will wholly depend on the light in which the Court of Petersburg shall view the conduct of Baron Strogonoff; and should it even be disapproved of, the Russian agents have carried things to a point at which it appears difficult to prevent hostilities. Many people think at Odessa that Baron Strogonoff will be recalled: but it is difficult to conceive that he should have acted as he has done unless he knew before hand the sentiments of his master. His representation will arrive at St. Petersburg before any accounts can be sent thither on the other side.

The Russians have 14 ships of the line actually in the Black Sea; they may, in a very little time, collect an army of 200,000 men. If the Russians commence hostilities, Constantinople will fall very soon into their hands. Will the English government remain inactive during these movements? would its interference save Turkey?

Let us not imagine that, when noticing the conduct of the Russians, we declare ourselves the partisans of the principles, or practice of the Turkish Government. But it must also be recollected that the consequence of Russian interference would probably not be the independence of Greece, but the aggrandizement of the Russian States.

The *HERON*, of 18 guns, sailed last Wednesday for St. Helena. This vessel carries orders to Admiral Lambert and to Sir Hudson Lowe, for the reduction of the military and naval forces at the station, and in like manner at the Cape of Good Hope. The station of St. Helena being reduced to a very small number of vessels, will be commanded by a Naval Captain. All the troops composing the garrison of the island are going to return to England, and this garrison will henceforth be furnished by the troops of the East India Company. The reductions which are to take place at the Cape are also very important; the island of Ascension is to be occupied in a permanent manner by a garrison of marines.

To an Address presented to the Queen just before the Coronation, Her Majesty's made the following reply: "The last conspiracy against my honor and my peace has been defeated by the union of the people. The people forgot all their political differences while generously defending a calumniated woman and a persecuted Queen. The people ought always to bear in mind that the great victory which they gained was owing to their union; and that only the most uniform and entire co-operation of men of all sects and of all parties can ever put the better part of the nation in a condition to triumph over the bad, or the honest and patriotic part of preventing its degradation by the perverse and corrupted. "I hope that during the solemn ceremony of the 19th, the people will preserve an order, a quietness, a patience, and a moderation, which will completely disappoint the sinister predictions of their enemies. The true friends of Liberty are the most declared adversaries of violence and disturbance. Anarchy can be of advantage to none but our enemies, it is the object of their hopes, it ought to be that of our fears; we shall be losers by it, they alone are gainers. The enemies of the people are artful, the people must be wise; without wisdom, and virtue which is a part of wisdom, Liberty is but a delusive shadow. To a shadow let us prefer reality: Eternal Liberty depends not on the pomp of the day. They have with a deliberate design excluded me from the Coronation whilst some of the satellites of the Holy Alliance have been courteously invited to this spectacle. I wish with all my heart that it may teach them to appreciate better the right of nations, and to pay more respect to the liberties of the human race. The love of the people is the strength and the glory of sovereigns!"

L'Indicateur, July 24, 1821.

Frankfort, July 14.—Accounts have been received at Vienna, of the Russian Minister at the Ottoman Porte Baron Strogonoff, having been conducted to the Seven Towers, where he is very closely confined. The Grand Seigneur pays no respect to the interference of the Christian Ambassadors, who demanded that M. de Strogonoff should be sent back to Odessa.

A considerable Russian fleet, commanded by Admiral Greig, was not to delay commencing a cruise at the mouth of the Bosphorus. From this, events of the highest importance are expected. The accounts that the Russian troops had entered Moldavia assume consistency. It is even added that the advanced parties have already encountered the Turks, who have been repulsed at every point.

The Turks who formed the garrison of the Castle of Patras, dressed by hunger and thirst, and expecting no succours from the

coast of Etolia, which is straitly blockaded by a fleet of Greek Insurgents, at last determined to accept the capitulation that was offered them. Part of this Ottoman garrison has been transported into Cilicia, part into Egypt, according to their own request, under the promise of not serving any more against the Greeks.

According to accounts from Smyrna, of a recent date, the peace of that city had been again disturbed, and more than 40 Greeks had lost their lives.—*Journal de Paris*.

Nuremberg, July 14.—Letters have been received here from Posen which throw some light on the rumors of a conspiracy which was on the point of breaking out in Western Prussia, for the purpose of effecting a political change in Prussia. It is certain that this affair has in the meantime given rise to several arrests, principally at Bromberg. It appears to have been in that city that the plan of insurrection was organised. They attribute to an inspector of the woods and waters who resides there a Proclamation to the people and to the army in which they are excited to overthrow the existing order.—*Constitutionnel*.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 25, 1821.

London, July 17.—Every thing is ready for the King's voyage to Ireland. We learn from Portsmouth that the yacht *ROYAL GEORGE*, Commodore Sir G. Paget, left port this morning, completely fitted out, to wait His Majesty's orders. It is believed he will embark at Brighton.

It is the intention of government to guard the Island of Ascension. For this purpose Major John Campbell, Lieutenants Blennerhassett and Aitcheson, (the last of the Artillery and Royal Marines) with two sergeants, two corporals, a drummer, a fife, and 18 marines, have been embarked, sailed on Wednesday on the brig *HERON*, Captain Hammer, to form the garrison of the island for three years. Ascension is almost an uncultivated rock on which they have nevertheless discovered a small spring.

The *HERON* carries to St. Helena the order to evacuate that island, which will be in future occupied only by the troops of the East India Company; and the station will be commanded by a Captain only. The garrison at the Cape will be reduced.

The *Times* speaks of an attempt at insurrection made in Western Prussia. Fourteen persons were arrested at the moment the plot was to break out. They wished to seize upon Stargard in Pomerania, and proclaim a constitution.

Paris, July 20.—The Frigate *Lys*, commanded by M. de Viella, left the port of Toulon on the 17th having on board Rear-Admiral Halgan, named to the command of the naval division which is to cruise in the Archipelago.

The Commissioners of police have to-day seized several pamphlets relative to the Death of Bonaparte. They have seized also some lithographic plates, representing his dying moments, his funeral, and his tomb! Many lithographic stones, occupied with similar subjects, have been taken from the Printers.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 26, 1821.

Paris, July 21.—A number of the most famous Boxers were engaged by the Police for the day of the Coronation of the King of England. They were under the command of the renowned Jackson. Their post was at the principal gates of Westminster. They were charged to repulse the crowd, and preserve a passage for persons furnished with tickets.

A man named Abraham Corf, applied to the eyes of young men who wished to get out of the military service, a liquor which has the effect of dilating the pupil to a considerable size, and resembling a severe disease in the optic nerve. This man was caught, *flagrant delicto*, operating upon the person of a young soldier named Hericourt: he was arrested yesterday, and his drugs seized, as well as a note for 400 francs, which the father of Hericourt had signed as a reward for his guilty services.

If we must believe a letter inserted in the *JOURNAL DU DEPARTEMENT DU NORD*, the town of Wurtzburg has been the witness

of a miraculous cure which has produced the most lively impression. The public recalled the unfortunate Princess of Schwartzberg, who, in 1811, became, at Paris, the victim of her maternal love at the burning of a Ball-room. One of her daughters, the princess Matilda, had contracted, in her infancy, a frightful malady, which had wasted two of the vertebrae of the spine, and had been declared incurable by the most skilful physicians of Vienna and Paris, among others by Doctor Dubois, who after having had her under his treatment for three years, declared that she would live but that she would never walk. A man is found, however, who has given the lie to the doctors, and who has said to this Princess—*"Arise and walk."*

He is a German peasant, brought by Prince Alexander from Hohenlohe, an ecclesiastic, with a physician of Wurtzburg, where his relations had placed him. After having recited a prayer, and asked of the young Princess if she believed firmly that God had power to cure her, he wrought the miracle. On that very day Matilda came down to the chape of the house, and walked a long time in the garden before a crowd of the inhabitants of the town, assembled to ascertain the truth of this astonishing fact. Such at least is the report of her governess inserted in the paper which we have cited above.

L'Indicateur, July 27, 1821.

Paris, July 22.—The NANTAISE, cruiser, commanded by M. Couhatte, Lieutenant of Marine, which left Smyrna on the 17th of June, arrived at Toulon on the 17th of July. Putting in at Milo on the 22d of June, she learned that on the 16th the corvette *Le Golo* had passed by that island; and that two days after, that corvette had been followed by the *Golette L'Estafette*, and the tender *Le Chernette*; they went to Smyrna to reinforce the French station which at the end of the month was to be augmented still more by a number of vessels.

When the NANTAISE left Smyrna, the Pasha exerted himself, but in vain, to maintain his authority; the populace commanded; they massacred the Greeks, and they dreaded the excess of desperation which would arise from the news of the loss of a Turkish vessel, burnt by the Greeks on the 7th or 8th of June near the island Meteline, and of which they had put almost all the crew to death.

It even appeared that without the firmness which M. David, Consul-General, of France, and M. Le Normand de Kergrist, Captain of the frigate commanding on the French station, had displayed, the quarter of the Franks would have been burned on the first days of June.

On their side the Grecian fleet, armed in a great part at Hydra, Ipsera, and Specia, manifested an intention to attack Smyrna, and make themselves masters of it.

The Franks fearing lest they should see themselves placed between two fires, had abandoned that city, and had taken refuge on board their ships of war and trading vessels, which were in the roads, at the risk of being exposed to all the difficulties that want of subsistence and conveyance to other quarters may occasion. The Consuls themselves have thought it their duty to adopt this course, and M. le Normand de Kergrist has noted what follows on the 17th of June.

"The massacre of the Greeks continues; but as yet the Franks are respected at Smyrna, and all our countrymen are safe, thanks to the good order that the officers of the station have preserved in their armed boats, and to the frank co-operation of the English corvette *MEDINA*, Captain Hockings, who has joined me in all perilous circumstances.

"The Consuls of all the nations are in the roads, and under my protection."

M. Deleuil, Captain of Marine, commandant of the corvette *L'ARVIEGE*, on a cruise near the Morea and the island of Candia, has recently had the satisfaction to receive on board his ship the foreign Consuls at the time of the burning of Patras.

On the 18th of June M. Couhatte, commander of the NANTAISE, having entered Ipsera and Chio, met about 40 Greek ves-

sels loaded with families who had escaped from Ivalia which was burnt by the Turks; and that officer understood at Milo that a boat despatched from the isle of Casse had reported that at Rhodes the Turks had assassinated all the sea-faring Greeks found in the island.

A letter from Odessa of the 23d of June, announces that the Emperor Alexander has ordered the body of the unfortunate Greek Patriarch, who was assassinated at Constantinople, to be interred with the most imposing religious pomp, his remains have been for some time deposited in a Church at Odessa.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 28, 1821.

London, July 20.—In the compass of the galleries of the platform of Westminster Hall and of the Abbey there were about 150 or 200,000 persons; and there were at least two women for one man.

At one time the King stopped with an air of displeasure, because a part of the procession had not being well arranged, but order being restored, the King resumed the gracious smile which distinguished him. He walked with a firm step, and did not appear fatigued, although his robes were so heavy that his train bearers had enough to do to support them.

The Prince Esterhazy eclipsed all the foreign Ambassadors by the richness of his dress: it was the Hungarian Hussar uniform, studded with diamonds, and valued at £100,000.

Agreeably to the orders of the King, all the Theatres of the capital were gratuitously open to the public. God save the King was sung, and excited in all the most lively enthusiasm. There was neither disorder nor tumult.

The Theatres, the Public Offices, the houses of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and of Clubs, and an immense number of private houses were illuminated in the evening.

About mid-day a Balloon, on which were the words, "Coronation Balloon of G. IV. R." in which Mr. Green went up, rose majestically near the basin of the Green Park. It rose to a very great height, and after about 10 minutes it disappeared. We do not know yet where Mr. Green descended.

Hyde-Park afforded the people during the whole day a variety of amusements. There were a great number of boats on the serpentine, and in the afternoon there were three races in which the prizes were warmly contested. There was also seen in the river the appearance of a dragon pursuing a crocodile, a chase which greatly amused the multitude. About 9 o'clock the Park presented a most dazzling scene, coloured lamps were suspended by all the trees and shrubs. All the buildings by the side of the Serpentine and at the head of that river presented illuminated fronts, temples, pillars, pyramids, &c. The boats were also decorated with lamps and Chinese lanterns. The attention of the multitude was particularly fixed upon a grand illuminated car, dragged by two elephants of the natural size, magnificently caparisoned. Upon the car were a troop of musicians and domestics, carrying their Indian lanterns.

All these spectacles amused the people till near midnight. Then fire-works of the most brilliant description illuminated the horizon for nearly two hours; and terminated by a general explosion. Sir William Congreve had the direction of them, and they produced the finest effect.

The Pages named by the King to attend him on the day of the Coronation were almost all chosen from the great families of the Opposition; such as the Russels, the Villiers, the Morpeths. It was remarked also that among those who have received the order of the Thistle (or St. Andrew's) were the Earls of Cassilis and Lauderdale, both ancient personal friends of the King, but now in the Opposition. Finally the King gave the Marquis of Wellesley a mark of affection in saluting him openly in public.

Prince Leopold has taken leave of the King before his departure for the continent.

Among the Vice Admirals on this occasion, we observed Sir Sydney Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Naval Promotions.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 19, 1821.

This day, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet were promoted, viz;—

The Right Hon. John Earl St. Vincent, G. C. B., Admiral of the Red, to be an Admiral of the Fleet.

Admirals of the White.—Sir C. H. Knowles, Bart., G. C. B.; the Hon. Sir T. Pakenham, G. C. B.; Sir J. H. Whitshed, K. C. B.; and A. Kempe, Esq., to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue.—T. Drury, Esq.; Sir A. Bertie, Bart., K. C. B.; the Right Hon. W. Earl of Northesk, G. C. B.; J. Vashon, Esq.; the Right Hon. E. Viscount Exmouth, G. C. B.; and Sir I. Coffin, Bart., to be Admirals of the White.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.—Sir J. Wells, K. C. B.; Sir G. Martin, G. C. B.; Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart., G. C. B.; Sir W. S. Smith, K. C. B.; T. Sotheby, Esq.; J. Schanack, Esq.; and the Hon. M. De Courcy, to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals of the White.—Sir C. Tyler, K. C. B.; Sir M. Dixon, K. C. B.; G. Losack, Esq.; Sir T. Bertie, Knt.; I. G. Manley, Esq.; E. Crawley, Esq.; Sir T. Williams, K. C. B.; Sir T. B. Thomson, Bart. K. C. B.; Sir W. Hargood, K. C. B.; and J. Ferrier, Esq., to be Admirals of the Red.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue.—The Right Hon. G. Earl of Galloway, K. T.; Sir F. Latorey, Bart. K. C. B.; Sir P. C. Durham, K. C. B.; Sir I. Pellew, K. C. B.; A. Fraser, Esq.; Sir B. Hallowell, K. C. B.; the Right Hon. Lord A. Beauchamp, K. C. B.; W. Taylor, Esq.; Sir J. N. Morris, K. C. B.; Sir T. B. Martin, K. C. B.; J. Lawford, Esq.; T. Sotheron, Esq.; and T. Wolley, Esq., to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red.—J. Hanwell, Esq.; Sir H. W. Baynton, K. C. B.; Sir R. King, Bart. K. C. B.; R. G. Colpoys, Esq.; E. J. Foot, Esq.; Sir R. Lee, K. C. B.; P. Halket, Esq.; W. Bedford, Esq.; P. Stevens, Esq.; Hon. C. E. Fleming; Sir C. V. Penrose, K. C. B.; Sir W. Hotham, K. C. B.; and Sir P. Malcolm, K. C. B., to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White.—G. Parker, Esq.; R. Plampin, Esq.; the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. K. C. B.; J. E. Douglas, Esq.; the Right Hon. G. Viscount Torrington; R. Donnelly, Esq.; Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. K. C. B.; T. Eyles, Esq.; T. L. M. Gosselyn, Esq.; Sir C. Rowley, K. C. B.; S. J. Ballard, Esq.; R. Rolles, Esq.; W. Locke, Esq.; Sir D. Milne, K. C. B.; and J. Young, Esq., to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue.—Sir C. Ogle, Bart.; H. Raper, Esq.; W. C. Fahie, Esq. C. B.; Sir G. Eyre, K. C. B.; R. Lambert, Esq.; J. Bingham, Esq.; R. D. Oliver, Esq.; T. Boys, Esq.; Sir C. Brisbane, K. C. B.; Sir J. Talbot, K. C. B.; J. Halliday, Esq.; J. Giffard, Esq.; J. West, Esq.; S. Poyntz, Esq.; the Rt. Hon. J. Lord Colville; J. Cochet, Esq.; Sir A. C. Dickson, Bart.; and R. Winthrop, Esq., to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

And the under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz:—A. Smith, Esq.; Sir E. Berry, Bart. K. C. B.; W. Prowse, Esq. C. B.; the Right Hon. Lord M. R. Kerr; Sir J. A. Wood, Knt., C. B.; T. Harvey, Esq. C. B.; R. H. Moubay, Esq. C. B.; H. R. Glynn, Esq.; J. Bligh, Esq. C. B.; P. Puget, Esq. C. B.; Sir E. Hamilton, Bart. K. C. B.; T. Baker, Esq. C. B.; S. Sutton, Esq.; Sir R. Lawrence, Bart.; W. H. Gage, Esq.; J. Maitland, Esq.; S. Douglas, Esq.; W. Cuming, Esq. C. B.; and J. Walker, Esq. C. B.; to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint A. P. Hollis, Esq.; Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K. C. B.; G. Scott, Esq. C. B.; and Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart., and K. C. B., to be Colonels in his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of Sir E. Berry, Bart., and K. C. B.; W. Prowse, Esq., C. B.; T. Baker, Esq., C. B., and T. Harvey, Esq., C. B., appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Lieutenant George Robert Nicholson, East India Civil Service.—At Southampton, Captain G. Smith, ditto ditto.—Sir Thomas Champneys, Bart.—The Reverend W. Hawtayne, 34 years rector of Elstree, Hertfordshire.—R. Conway, Esq. R. A.—Sir J. W. Compton, late Judge at Barbadoes.—The Honorable Catharine Dawney.—The Honorable Barbara St. John.—Thomas Keates, Esq. Surgeon.—Sir Jonathan Miles, Knight.—The Countess Dowager of Jersey.—The Right Honorable John Preston, Lord Baron Tara.—The Right Honorable Charles Lord Suffield.—Mrs. Inchbald.

Military Promotions.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 13, 1821.

First Regiment of Life Guards, Ensign B. Walrood, from half-pay of the 60th Foot to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice A. R. C. Newburgh, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the half-pay of the two commissions.—3d Regt. of Dragoon Guards, Ensign G. Todd, from the 41st Foot, to be Cornet, vice H. M. Grant, who exchanges.—6th Ditto, Lieut. W. M. Kington, to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Dowal, who retires. Cornet W. F. Hindle, by purchase, vice Kington, and Lieut. R. Hollingworth, from half-pay of the 22d Light Dragoons, vice J. Jones, who exchanges, receiving the difference, to be Lieutenants. W. Porter, Gent, vice Hindle, to be Cornet, by purchase.—4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet B. Newton, by purchase, vice Scott, promoted; and Lieut. J. Hart, from the 86th Foot, vice Hawkins, who exchanges, to be Lieutenants.—16th Ditto, Lieut. N. D. Crichton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Penrice, who retires; Cornet C. A. Wrottesley, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crichton; and J. R. Smyth, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wrottesley.—19th Ditto, D. Davidson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Talbot, who retires.—4th Regiment of Foot, Second Lieut. W. H. Shenley, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign, vice Blaney, who exchanges.—11th Ditto, Capt. G. Macpherson, from half-pay of the 97th Foot, to be Captain, vice D. Macpherson, who exchanges.—33d Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon, H. King, M. D., from half-pay 96th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice D. R. Cundell, who exchanges.—35th Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon G. Barclay, M. D., from half-pay of the 44th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice W. Keoghoe, who exchanges.—38th Ditto, Ensign A. E. M'Leroth, from half-pay of the 71st Foot, to be Ensign, vice J. Conolly, who exchanges.—41st Ditto, Cornet M. H. Grand, from the 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign, vice Todd, who exchanges.—49th Ditto, Captain H. H. Hutchinson, from the 64th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Bunbury, promoted in the 83d Foot.—63 Ditto, Lieutenant T. L. Fenwick, from half-pay of the 71st Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Day, who exchanges.—83d Ditto, Major T. Bunbury from the 49th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Brunt, who retires. 86th Ditto, Lieut. G. Hawkins, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hart, who exchanges.—87th Ditto, Ensign J. Shipp, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dunlevie, deceased; and J. Burney, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ships.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 16, 1821.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Hon. F. Lascelles to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Sir F. Vincent, who retires.—1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant R. Fletcher, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Erskine, who retires.—Ensign and Lieutenant Hon. P. Ashburnham, from half-pay Coldstream Foot Guards, vice Fletcher; and Ensign and Lieutenant G. W. Eyres, from half-pay of the Regiment, vice Norton, who resigns, to be Ensigns and Lieutenants without purchase.—1st Regiment of Foot, Surgeon J. G. Elkington, from half-pay of the 30th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice T. Davidson, who retires on half pay.—10th Ditto, Lieutenant W. Holden, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Mainwaring, deceased; Ensign J. Sheriff, to be Lieutenant, vice Holden; and W. Childers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sheriff.—18th Ditto, Surgeon J. Burns, from half-pay 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Surgeon, vice W. Carver, who retires upon half-pay.—43d Ditto, Lieutenant W. Carruthers, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice T. H. Grubbe, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—64th Ditto, Lieutenant J. W. Samo, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hutchinson, promoted in the 49th Foot; and Ensign P. D. Hohné to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Samo.—90th Ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. B. Lygon, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Austen, who retires.—1st West India Regiment, Lieutenant J. Mackay, from half-pay York Chasseurs, to be Paymaster, vice Ledingham, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Brevet.—Major G. Gorrequer, of the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; and Captain W. Crokat, of the 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 21, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, to take rank by Brevet as under-mentioned:

Commission to be dated July 19, 1821.

To be Generals in the Army.—Lieutenant-Generals Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart. of the Royal Artillery; G. Mann, of the Royal Engineers; and J. Pratt, of the late Royal Irish Artillery.

To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.—Major-Generals Wm. Bentham, of the Royal Artillery; E. Stehelin, of the Royal Artillery; J. A. Scatch, of the Royal Artillery; H. Hutton, of the Royal Artillery; J. Mackelcan, of the Royal Engineers; G. Wilson, of the Royal Invalid Artillery; and S. Remington, of the Royal Invalid Artillery.

To be Major-Generals in the Army—Colonels G. Ramsay, of the Royal Artillery; J. Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery; S. C. Parry, of the Royal Artillery; J. Rowley, of the Royal Engineers; A. De Butis, of the Royal Engineers; R. Evans, of the Royal Artillery; W. Miller, of the Royal Artillery; G. Salmon, of the Royal Artillery.

To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Gravatt, of the Royal Invalid Engineers.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.—Majors J. W. Tobin, of the Royal Artillery; F. Power, of the Royal Artillery; H. Fraser, of the Royal Artillery; J. Vevion, of the Royal Artillery; R. Pym, of the Royal Artillery; W. R. Carey, of the Royal Artillery.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captains T. Colby, of the Royal Engineers; G. J. Harding, of the Royal Engineers; J. R. Wright, of the Royal Engineers.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Officers, of the Royal Marines, to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned:—

Commissions to be dated July 19, 1821.

To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.—Major-Generals T. Lewis, R. Williams, L. Desborough, J. Meredith, R. H. Farmar, W. Teuch, and D. Ballingall.

To be Major-Generals in the Army.—Colonel M. C. Cole, R. H. Foley, and W. Binks.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain E. Baillie, I. J'Anson, J. Owen P. Jones, and T. Inches.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 3, 1821,

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Major H. F. C. Cavendish, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Lygon, promoted in the 90th Foot.—Ensign A. R. C. Newburgh, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice N. T. Still, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full pay of Infantry and the full pay of Life Guards.—3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant R. K. Wilmot, from the 4th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Carroll, who exchanges.—4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain W. Havelock, from the 32d Foot, to be Captain, vice Spedding, who exchanges.—Lieutenant D. Carroll, from the 3d Dragoon Guards, vice Wilmot, who exchanges; Lieutenant G. Paribby, from the 13th Light Dragoons, vice Townsend, who exchanges, to be Lieutenants.—J. L. Hampton, Gent. vice Newton, promoted, to be Cornet, by purchase.—8th Ditto, F. T. Fergusson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barlow, promoted in the 40th Foot; J. T. Goldrisk, Gentlemen, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Fergusson.—11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Paymaster W. F. Neville, from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Nolan, deceased.—13th Ditto, Lieut. R. L. Townsend, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Paribby, who exchanges.—29th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. H. Reid to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wade, who retires; Ensign C. R. Wright to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reid; R. F. Walond, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wright.—32d Ditto, Brevet Major C. Spedding, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Havelock who exchanges.—35th Ditto, Lieut. T. Stapley to be Captain, without purchase, vice Johnson, deceased; Ensign J. B. Wyatt to be Lieutenant, vice Stapley; Gentleman Cadet G. Carule, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Wyatt.—41st Ditto, Major H. Godwin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Evans, who retires; Capt. E. M'Coy, to be Major, by purchase, vice Godwin; Lieut. K. Burrows, to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Coy; Ensign W. Ashe, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Burrows.—45th Ditto, Gentleman Cadet W. Foley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Montgomery, deceased.—48th Ditto, Ensign L. M'Alister, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice J. Campbell, deceased; Gent. Cad. D. O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice M'Alister.—52d Ditto, Lieut. M. Anderson, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Shedden, deceased; Serjeant-Major — Sunderland to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Monins, who resigns the Adjutancy only.—56th Ditto, Brevet-Major J. Gualley, to be Major, by purchase, vice Sir C. W. Burdett, who retires.—64th Ditto, Ensign J. Morrill, from the 78th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hohné, promoted.—78th Ditto, S. Cooper, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morrill, appointed to the 64th Foot.—82d Ditto, Paymaster M. Ottley has been superseded.—84th Ditto, Capt. S. Prondetgast, from half-pay of the regiment, to be Paymaster, vice H. Clarke, who exchanges.—89th Ditto, Lieut. R. Ware, from half-pay 4th West India regiment to be Lieutenant, vice A. Cameron, who exchanges.—2d Ceylon regiment—Lieut. R. Hunter, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Machan, deceased; Second Lieutenant J. Whitehead, to be First Lieutenant, vice Hunter; and Gentleman Cadet A. Moorhead, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Whitehead.

Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army—Capt. G. Jack, of the 21st Foot; and E. P. Buckley, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

Miscellaneous News.

LONDON, JULY 14, 1821.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. D. R. Newall was sworn into the Command of the Ship *SCALEBY CASTLE*, consigned to China direct.

The weight of sovereigns and half sovereigns sent by the Bank of England to Manchester, was nearly four tons, for the purpose of exchanging gold for paper: this being effected on Saturday last, to the amount of 410,600l. the office was closed.

In letters from Rotterdam of the 10th instant, it is stated that the *Baroness Van Capellan* which arrived in Helvoest Roads from Batavia, brings intelligence of the loss of the *ARINUS MARINUS* (formerly the *CEYLON* British East Indiaman.) This catastrophe took place off Christmas Island; and out of the passengers and crew, amounting to a hundred persons, only four were saved. The ship and cargo, which chiefly consisted of coffee, are valued at 120,000l.—*Times*.

By the death of the Rev. Sir C. Wheler, Bart. of Leamington Hastings, in Warwickshire, one of the prebendaries of York Cathedral becomes vacant.—*Sun*.

The King, by his sign manual, having been graciously pleased to create Lady Charlotte Strutt (aunt to his Grace the Duke of Leinster) a Baroness of the Kingdom of Ireland, the title will go in remainder to her heirs male by Colonel Joseph Holden Strutt, of Terling Place, in Essex, Member for the Borough of Maldon.—*Sun*.

July 17.—Yesterday evening Madame Catalani made her first public appearance in London, after an absence of some years, by giving a public Concert in the New Argyle Rooms. The performances consisted of two acts, and Madame Catalani sung five different pieces in a most admirable style. Her concluding piece was the first verse of "God save the King." In the execution of this she was admirable, and was received with thunders of applause. The room was filled in every part with a splendid company, consisting chiefly of females of the first rank and fashion, elegantly dressed. There were great numbers of foreigners present.—*Herald*.

Marriage in High Life.—On Saturday, the 14th of July, at Broadwater, near Worthing, Thomas Driver, M. D. of Grosvenor-street, Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of York's household, and Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Saxe Coburg, to Marianne, youngest daughter of T. Dorrien, Esq. Haresfoot, Herts, and niece of the Right Hon. the Countess of Macclesfield. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple drove off for Havant-house, Chichester, the seat of General Dorrien, therein intending to pass the honeymoon.—*Post*.

The Marquis of Titchfield, who is a member of Christ Church, Oxford, has taken the degree of Master of Arts of that University.—*Herald*.

Yesterday (July 17) a ballot was taken at the East India House for the purpose of determining the following question, viz.:—"That Sir James Home, Bart. late of the Madras Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the service, under the provisions of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Madras, agreeably to the Act of 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 35."—At six o'clock, the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

July 19.—Ministers, in pursuance of the economy that they have resolved to enforce, have sent instructions for withdrawing the military guards employed in Scotland, in certain situations as watchmen. There have been no military stationed at the Banks here for a considerable time. They were withdrawn from the Custom House on the 24th ultimo, and after to-morrow the Jail and Bridewell are to be guarded by civil officers alone. There will then be no soldiers but in Barracks; and the appearance of a military police will no longer exist in Glasgow any more than in London. The military were last week removed the same way from Manchester.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

It was a compliment paid to the Earl of Eldon, that his new Peerage should be announced in the *Gazette* by itself.

On Friday afternoon (July 13) the Dromedary store-ship anchored at Spithead, from New Zealand and New South Wales, for a few hours. She landed her Commissioner Bigg, who is charged with an important Report to Government of the present states of the Colony, and several other passengers. At ten o'clock last night she proceeded for the River. She left New South Wales on the 11th of February. Seven ships had recently arrived there from England and Ireland, conveying 1,100 convicts, of whom only three died on the passage out. Two convicts escaped from their banishment at New South Wales, on board the Dromedary, and were not discovered to be in her till she had been more than 100 days at sea; they are now in custody. The Dromedary has brought home a large and valuable collection of plants and roots in healthy preservation.

London, August 11.—Commercial letters received from St. Petersburg, represent war as inevitable; and if it be true, as stated in those letters, that Baron Sirogonoff had been sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers, notwithstanding the energetic remonstrances of the Ambassadors of all the European Powers, the first open act of hostility has been committed by the Porte, and has probably ere this been revenged by the Russians. It is also confidently asserted that all the Great Powers of Europe are at length agreed on the measures which humanity and policy render necessary in the present situation of Turkey, and that a diplomatic document will soon be made public on the subject. We have no doubt that this is the case; and the extensive reduction taking place in our army, at the very moment when Russia and Austria muster their forces to march to Constantinople, prove that our consent has been given to the measure, or at least that we are determined to offer no opposition.—*Post*.

Paris, August 11.—The Nuremberg Gazette states, that a Congress will meet next month at Presburgh, to discuss the affairs of Turkey.

Extract of a private letter from Augsburg of the 7th inst: According to intelligence from Vienna, there has for been some days a considerable movement amongst the Austrian army upon the eastern frontier. From the preparations making, it appears that the army at this point will be much larger than was at first supposed; and it is inferred that the Austrian cabinet will act entirely in concert with that of St. Petersburg, should the latter declare war against the Ottoman Porte.—The Emperor Alexander, after having reviewed the western army at Wilna, will go to the armies of Generals Jernloff and Wittgenstein, which amount to more than 190,000 men, with a considerable artillery.—It is said, that in case of hostilities the Ottoman territory will be attacked upon three points at the same time.

The following are extracts from the Vienna Gazette of the 2d instant:—

"A proclamation by Alexander Ypsilanti against the chiefs and soldiers who abandoned him, has been distributed at Cronstadt, in Transylvania. The Turks are negotiating with the Boyards of Moldavia and Wallachia that have escaped. The Boyards wish the Porte, to send no more Greeks into the two Principalities, and to allow them to elect a Hospodar out of the native noble families; but the Porte is inclined to send, if not a Pasha, at least a *Mutsillim*, or Superintendent of Finances, to assist, in the name of the Grand Seignior, at the Divan of Bucharest and Jassy.

"It appears that the Boyards of Wallachia took no part in the enterprise of Ypsilanti; but it was otherwise with those of Moldavia, for Jassy was a centre of insurrection, in correspondence with Odessa, Trieste, and the quarter of Panal at Constantinople. For this reason, the Turks wish to transfer the seat of the Moldavian Government from Jassy to Romania, and to erect one or two fortresses upon the Pruth to keep the Moldavians in subjection."

Paris, August 15.—The following is Alex. Ypsilanti's Proclamation upon disbanding his soldiers, referred to in the *Messenger* of yesterday:—

"Soldiers!—No, I will not pollute that sacred and honorable name by applying it to persons such as you. Herd of cowardly and cruel men, your treachery, your duplicity compel me to abandon you. For the future, every tie is dissolved between you and me, but I shall feel deeply ashamed that I have been your Chief.—You have trampled your oaths beneath your feet; you have betrayed God and your country.—You have betrayed me, at the moment when I hoped to conquer, or gloriously to die in the midst of you. We are separated for ever. Go, join the Turks, the only friends worthy of your sentiments. Creep from your hiding places in the woods; come down from the mountains which have sheltered your cowardice; hasten to unite with the Turks; kiss their hands, still reeking with the blood of your Chiefs, your Patriarchs, your Priests and your brethren whom they have barbarously massacred. Yes, run and purchase slavery at the price of your blood, and the honour of your wives and children. But you, shades of true Grecians of the Sacred Battalion, who have been betrayed, and who have sacrificed yourselves for the deliverance of your country, receive by me the acknowledgments of your nation.—Monuments will soon render your names immortal.—Those friends who have remained faithful to me unto the end, are engraved upon my heart in glowing characters; the remembrance of them will ever be the only consolation of my soul. I abandon to contempt, to Divine justice, and the execration of mankind, the treacherous, and perjured men who deserted the army, and were the authors of its disbandment, and I erase them for ever from the list of my companions in arms."

London, July 7.—*Reductions in the Army*.—We are now able to state, in an authentic manner, the intended reductions in the army.—Two Regiments of Cavalry are to be disbanded, viz. the 18th and 19th Light Dragoons.—Two troops are to be reduced in each of the battalions of Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line.—The whole reduction will amount to about twelve thousand, officers and men.

The Constitutional Association.—A true Bill was yesterday (July 20) found, by the London Grand Jury, against Sir John Sewell, Charles Murray, J. B. Sharpe, and Longueville Clarke, Members and Agents of the Constitutional Association, charging them with a conspiracy, in forming and belonging to an unlawful Society, and with committing several alledged acts of oppression and extortion.—*Sun*.

It is said that His Majesty used between twenty and thirty pocket-handkerchiefs in the Abbey at the Coronation.—He was repeatedly observed to give a handkerchief to the Archbishop of Canterbury who put them in the crown of his hat.—*Traveller*.

There is now in Leith Roads, a fine ship, the *CASTLE FORBES* destined for New South Wales, with passengers being the third vessel of her size which in the course of twelve months has been fitted out at this port, for the above destination, under the direction of Mr. Broadfoot broker. The *CASTLE FORBES*, we understand, will take out a hundred and fifty emigrants, nearly a hundred of whom are cabin passengers, comprising capitalists of opulence and high respectability. We regret that the commerce and agriculture of our own country are no longer considered worthy objects of their speculation. This transumption of capital cannot fail to enrich the land of promise for which they are embarked.—*British Press*.

July 21.—In consequence of the elevation of Mr. Forster and Mr. Pole to the Peerage, vacancies have occurred in the representation of Louth county and the Queen's county.—*New Times*.

It is very confidently expected the King will visit the Scottish metropolis in his projected tour. We can further state, from what we conceive to be good authority, that his Majesty will in all likelihood come up to the Clyde, landing, as before mentioned, at Dumbarton, and proceeding to Buchanan, the residence of the Duke of Montrose, and from thence to Blair-house, the seat of the Duke of Athol, where preparations are making for his reception. His Majesty is to repose in the state bed presented to the Athol family by Queen Anne. The King is also to pay a visit to the Marquis of Huntly, at Kiarara, and is expected to be in Edinburgh in the first week of September.—*Greenock Advertiser*

Her Majesty's remains were to lie in state on the 12th and part of the 13th of August, and on the latter day to be moved in procession towards Harwich, there to be embarked for the Continent. His Majesty's Ships *Glasgow*, Capt. Doyle, *Tyne*, Capt. J. K. White, and *Rosario*, sloop of war, left Portsmouth for Harwich on the 9th of August to receive the Queen's remains to be conveyed to Cuxhaven. Afterwards the *Glasgow* was to return to receive Sir E. Paget for the East Indies.

A number of enquiries have been addressed to us in order to ascertain the truth of a report that popular disturbance of a melancholy nature had taken place two or three days after the Queen's death. We have examined our latest papers and can find nothing whatever descriptive of such a circumstance or tending to encourage the belief that such an event was likely to happen. We can assert with the utmost confidence that for three days after her Majesty's demise no disturbance took place or was apprehended. So far different was the scene in all places formerly frequented by her Majesty's admirers, that we have it thus described in an Opposition paper; viz. "Where thousands and tens of thousands of gaily dressed persons in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, all wearing the white cockade, and pressing forward to lay their congratulations at the feet of her Majesty, whilst innumerable bands of music, the ring of bells, and the thunder of cannon, were heard on every side;—NOW ALL IS SILENT AS THE GRAVE—there is such a profound repose in every thing that the observer feels it is the sabbath of the dead."—*John Bull*.

* The following Extracts of Letters, both from persons who arrived on the two last Ships from France, are the authorities on which we mentioned this report:—

No. I.—"Quant à la mort de la Reine d'Angleterre, cela est certain; et les Soldats à cette occasion ont tirés sur le peuple, qui s'étoit réuni, lorsqu'on portoit son corps au lieu de sépulture, qui n'étoit pas celui de ses ancêtres."

No. II.—"I learnt that three days after the Queen died, the mob having rebelled to have her buried in Westminster Abbey, the Troops were obliged to fire on them, and killed several."

The Originals of these Letters may be seen at the Office by any one who may wish to satisfy themselves as to their authenticity. It is but lately that the authority of private Letters was held to be of more value than that of the public Prints; but now, that which was despised as not deserving to be relied on, is set up as infallible. Can any one be so blind as not to see through all this? Whether it be accurate or not, is as much beyond our power as that of any other person to say; we can only perform our duty by relating what we hear, and giving the authority on which it rests.—*Ed*.

Scotland—Joanna Baillie.

This lady has long held a distinguished rank in the republic of Letters, from the skill she has displayed in delineating the stronger passions of the mind in her several Dramas. She was born about the year 1764, and is still living at Hampstead; her father was Minister of Bothwell, N. B.; her mother was sister to the celebrated anatomists, Drs. John and William Hunter, and Dr. Mathew Baillie, the Physician, is her brother. She published her first volume of Plays in 1798, the second in 1802, the third in 1803, the fourth in 1804, and the Family Legend, a Tragedy, in 1810. A work has lately appeared from her pen of a very different description to her former production, entitled "Metrical Legends of exalted Characters;" the subjects of which are, William Wallace—Christopher Columbus—Lady Griseld Baillie—Lord John of the East—Malcolm's Heir; a Tale of Wonder—The Elder Tree; an ancient Ballad—The Ghost of Faddon.

It is currently reported, that the Authoress received 1000 pounds, for her copyright in this volume, which, if true is at the rate of half-a-crown a line, and is very creditable to the liberality of the Publishers.

The metres of these Legends are confessedly in imitation of Sir Walter Scott: that of Wallace is in the wild and varied lyric stanza, so well adapted to heroic subjects; and though possessing considerable merit, both in sentiment and execution, has more the appearance of labour than the productions of that Bard. We select as a specimen the following stanzas:—

V.

Oh, who so base as not to feel
The pride of freedom once enjoy'd,
Tho' hostile gold or hostile steel
Have long that bliss destroy'd!
The meanest drudge will sometimes vaunt
Of independent sires, who bore
Names known to fame in days of yore,
'Spite of the smiling stranger's taunt;
But recent Freedom lost—what heart
Can bear the humbling thought—the quick'ning, mad'ning smart!

VI.

Yes, Caledonian hearts did burn,
And their base chain in secret spurn;
And bold upon some future day,
Swore to assert Old Scotland's native away;
But 'twas in fitful thoughts that pass'd in thought away,
Tho' musing in lone cave or forest deep,
Some generous youths might all indignant weep;
Or in the vision'd hours of sleep,
Gird on their swords for Scotland's right,
And from her soil the spoiler sweep,
Yet all this bold emprise pass'd with the passing night.

VII.

But in the woods of Allerlie,
Within the walls of good Dundee,
Or by the pleasant banks of Ayr,
Wand'ring o'er heath or upland fair,
Existed worth without alloy,
In form a man, in years a boy,
Whose nightly thoughts for Scotland's weal,
Which clothed his form in mimic steel,
Which helm'd his brow, and glaiv'd his hand,
To drive the tyrant from the land.
Pass'd not away with passing sleep;
But did, as danger nearer drew,
Their purpos'd bent the firmer keep,
And still the bolder grew.

VIII.

'Tis pleasant in his early frolick feats,
Which fond tradition long and oft repeats,
The op'ning of some dauntless soul to trace,
Whose bright career of fame, a country's annals grace;
Yet this brief legend must forbear to tell
The bold adventures that befell
The stripling Wallace, light and strong,
The shady woods of Clyde among,
Where, roaring o'er its rocky walls,
The water's headlong torrent falls,
Full, rapid, powerful, flushing to the light,
Till sunk the boiling gulf beneath,
It mounts again like snowy wreath,
Which, scatter'd by contending blasts,
Back to the clouds their treasure casts,
A ceaseless wild turmoil, a grand and wondrous sight!

Or, climbing Carthland's Craigs, that high
O'er their pent river strike the eye,
Wall above wall, half veil'd, half seen,
The pendant folds of wood between,
With jagged breach, and rift, and sear,
Like the scorch'd wreck of ancient war,
And seem, to musing fancy's gaze,
The ruin'd holds of other days,
His native scenes, sublime and wild,
Where oft the youth his hours beguil'd,
As forester with bugle horn;
As angler in the pool wave;
As fugitive in lonely cave,
Forsaken and forlorn!
When still, as foeman cross'd his way,
Alone, defenceless, or at bay,
He raised his arm for freemen's right,
And on proud robbers fell the power of Wallace wight.

IX.

There is a melancholy pleasure
In tales of hapless love;—a treasure
From which the sadden'd bosom borrows
A short respite from present sorrows,
And ev'n the gay delight to feel,
As down young cheeks the soft tears steal;
Yet will I not that woeful tale renew,
And in light hasty words relate
How the base Southron's arm a woman slew,
And robb'd him of his wedded mate.
The name of her, who shar'd his noble breast,
Shall be remember'd and be blest.
A sweeter lay, a gentler song,
To those sad woes belong!

X.

As light'ning from some twilight cloud,
At first but like a streaky line
In the hush'd sky, with fitful shine
Its unregarded brightness pours,
Till from its spreading, darkly volum'd shroud
The bursting tempest roars;
His countrymen with faithless gaze
Beheld his valour's early blaze.

XI.

But rose at length with swelling fame,
The honours of his deathless name;
Till, to the country's farthest bound,
All gen'rous hearts stirr'd at the sound:
Then Scotland's youth with new-wak'd pride,
Flock'd gladly to the hero's side,
In harness braced, with burnish'd brand,
A brave and noble band!

The following description of Wallace's Soldiers is beautifully characteristic—

XXXVIII.

His soldiers, firm as living rock,
Now braced them for the battle's shock;
And watch'd their chieftain's keen looks glancing
From marshal'd clans to foes advancing;
Smiled with the smile his eye that lighten'd,
Glow'd with the glow his brow that brighten'd
But when his burnish'd brand he drew,
His towering form terrific grew,
And every Scotchman, at the sight,
Felt thro' his nerves a giant's might,
And drew his patriot sword with Wallace wight,

XXXIX.

For what of thrilling sympathy,
Did e'er in human bosom vye
With that which stirs the soldier's breast,
When, high in god-like worth confest,
Some noble leader gives command,
To combat for his native land?
No; friendship's freely-flowing tide,
The soul expanding; filial pride,
That hears with craving, fond desire
The bearings of a gallant sire;
The yearnings of domestic bliss,
Ev'n love itself will yield to this.

On a future occasion we will give a specimen of some of the Legends written in the Ballad style.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—141—

Limits of Districts.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I shall be much obliged if any of your numerous Correspondents learned in the Laws of the Honourable Company, will take the trouble to inform me whether it is the Jurisdiction of a Judge, of a Magistrate, or of a Collector, that constitutes, limits, or defines a Zillah or District?

I am, your obedient Servant,

IGNORAMUS.

St. Bernard and St. Gothard.

The following names appear on the List of Subscribers to the Relief of these Benevolent Institutions on the Alps, in addition to those published in the JOURNAL of Thursday, December 27, 1821:—

THOMAS HARDWICKE, Major General,
GABRIEL VRIGNON.
MERCER AND CO.
A. M. GONSALVES.
C. BLANEY.
E. NOSKY.
MACINTYRE AND CO.

Subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs. FERGUSON and Co. Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. Messrs. CRUTTENDEN and Co. Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co. and by the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

Invitations—Parties.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

"Will you do us the favor of dining with us, (*"Me"* I believe was intended) on Tuesday fortnight," ran a Note of Invitation from Mrs. MARMALADE, which I received a short time since; and on looking at its date I perceived that it was written on Wednesday, thus allowing me, by a *Ruse de Guerre*, no opportunity of saying that disagreeable monosyllable "*No*."

My acquaintance, Mrs. MARMALADE, (for a period of fifteen years has not been sufficient to dignify our knowledge of each other with the enviable appellation of friendship), has lived long enough in the world, to permit a line of a celebrated Catch being applied to her, and which if I recollect right is somewhat as follows: "she's forty, she's fifty;" nearer, I imagine, to the latter; indeed she has lived so long in the world, as to make her fit for living in it only; and not to be sitting at the tables of others, or having her own crowded by folks, vulgarly denominated "Big Wigs" would to her, be little short of annihilation; she "loves a Lord dearly." The fear of being forgotten (a sure sign of growing old) is so predominant in her mind, that she is determined, with a pertinacity almost incredulous, to have her friends to see her, even if they are not disposed to have her to see them; this it is, therefore, which prompts her to be thus early in her applications for the favor she solicits.

Mr. MARMALADE, poor good easy man, has long since found out, that unable to stem the tide, it is better to swim with the stream; and thus to elude the overwhelming of a torrent, against which he would stand no chance by contending. Time has mellowed him to that happy state of temper, which leaves him as little room to wonder at the follies of his spouse, as inclination to resist them; and he therefore adheres to the old law,

"With equal flow of temper, treat the mind,
"To bear good humbly, and the worst resign'd."

To entertain a company of thirty, when the largest room cannot accommodate, with comfort, more than twenty, is an obstacle as easily to be overcome, as to project the party. "We (she) must have Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So; Mrs. This and Mr. That; and then if I ask (always the first person singular with Mrs. MARMALADE) Mr. Thing-em-bob; then Mr. Such-a-one must come; for you know my dear (in a coaxing tone) that they are very great friends,

and are always asked together, besides which, they are people of consequence, and it would not answer to have them left out, or else we (*I*) shall not be asked, in return." This latter circumstance is so essential, that it is never without its proper valuation.

Mrs. MARMALADE, in the selection of her parties, evinces a discrimination of advantages to be derived from them, with a foresight and judgement, cunning and foxy in the extreme. She will balance with an accuracy truly astonishing, the relative value of her guests, resembling a chemist compounding his minerals. Yet with all this knowledge of the world, and her love for its ways, in her composition are amalgamated so many dispositions, as to leave considerable doubt which bears the most distinguished feature. At an age, which if she would keep in remembrance, would be respected, she has all the vanity of a beauty, with the childishness of a girl: she will contend for the first with an acknowledged toast, as she will affect a superiority in the latter with the latest arrival from Europe. Devoted to fashion, she is foremost in its inconsistencies, and to whatever height the extravagance may attain, she sits on its pinnacle. At one time all ringleads, at another all crop, and in the particular of that odious fashion of long waists, which are so contrived, and with such nicety, that if you were to judge which half of a person was heaviest, you would not be able to say. She is quite a devotee, although on this point she experienced a defeat from a friend, for on measuring, Mrs. M. was found (by a Jury of Fashionables,) to exceed the other lady by one eighth of an inch. This horrible decision laid her up with a severe fever; and notwithstanding her Rival kindly called to enquire about her health, she never was permitted to darken her doors. I recollect also a discomfiture she received from a very recent arrival, in a controversy on the fairness and delicacy of complexion, when notwithstanding her many asseverations of what she was and had been, it was decided against her, on the palpable presumption that as she had been five and twenty years in Bengal, there could be no doubt but Miss YOUTH-AND-BLOOM deserved reward for possessing so much merit. Thus was she compelled to leave the field to a Rival of sixteen.

From Mrs. M.'s unremitting assiduities, for her friends to retain her in their recollection, it may be imagined that she is generally liked, and that whatever the foibles of the woman, they are in some measure compensated by her inclination to be agreeable to those around her. On the contrary, she is looked upon with distrust. None imagine themselves secure from the freedom with which she canvasses the character of others; and the certainty which every one possesses, of their being done by when absent in the mode which others are, prevents all disposition towards sincerity, and is only creative of suspicion and disgust. But the strongest hold by which animadversion is enabled to affix reprehension on her conduct, and consequently least pardonable, is the utter insignificance with which she treats her husband. Forgetful of his too easy forbearance, or rather his too ready acquiescence to her egregious vanity, her deportment towards him bears the unfeeling marks of neglect. Selfish considerations operate to withhold the tender and expected endowments of a wife, to soothe the pillow of emaciated sickness, the childish and inexcusable plea of sea-sickness would be sufficient to prevent her accompanying him on a voyage, which was prescribed, as the only charm, by which even a very latent hope would be entertained of his retaining a precarious existence. But perhaps the expected catastrophe would have been too much for nature to have endured; she might have sunk under the trial, or she might—she might—she might indeed have essayed the common dictates of duty and humanity; and when these were only required, what could have prevented, mounting o'er Nature in her female fears?

With a due observance of her Oath at the Altar, in this wide range of imperious duty, how much would she have been loved and revered by her Husband, how respected by an admiring world! Every tongue would have told her worth and virtue; every voice would have echoed with her praise, and by none, would she have been more deservedly honored and esteemed, than by

THE HERMIT IN CALCUTTA.

East Indian Soldiers.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Differing entirely from CARNATICUS, regarding the new description of Troops which he deems so necessary for the future safety of the country, but which in my opinion would be more likely to endanger it, I beg through the medium of your JOURNAL, to advocate the cause of a race of beings dwelling among ourselves, who, if properly taken care of, would be of much more service to the State than any body of Arabs or Seedees we could procure. I allude to the Country-borns or as they are now termed EAST INDIANS. This race of beings, from the peculiar constitution of the Company's Service, and the consequent formation of society arising therefrom, have hitherto been invariably kept in the back ground: The natural consequence of which has been an apparent failure of character among the lower classes, when contrasted with the European; which in my opinion does not in reality exist, and the very appearance of which arises solely from our own treatment of them. Much might be done for them; and in a Military point of view, they might become of great service to the state.

That they are individually more able-bodied than the Natives in general of this part of India (Madras) cannot be disputed; that their mental powers are superior, cannot, I should suppose, be doubted. Whence then has it arisen that they have so generally been despised and even deemed a race inferior to the Natives? They are half of ourselves, and we certain ought to befriend them. It is a commonly entertained opinion that they are possessed of all the vices of the Father without any of his virtues: this opinion is obviously founded on prejudice imbibed from the sayings and actions of others; not arising from our own judgement; which, in fact, is not allowed to interfere on the occasion. It is unnatural to suppose that a race, deriving as much of their being from the European as from the Native, should, in direct opposition to every other race of beings in this world, exclude the better portion of the one and retain the worse. That the earlier period of their lives being almost entirely passed with the Mother should cause them to imbibe the manners and customs of the Native to a considerable degree, can excite no surprise; but that alone cannot occasion a failure of the virtues of the Father. We must therefore look to other causes for that appearance of want of virtue so frequently talked of.

From the first dawn of reason in their bosoms they are made to feel their degraded state; entirely excluded from our countenance, and looked down upon by every cast of Natives who have any claim to attention, they find themselves forming a distinct race, separate from both, and condemned by both. Can it therefore be wondered at if their minds shew a degree of enervation, not certainly belonging to them originally, but forced upon them from their situation, and from the complete non-intercourse betwixt the European and them; when they are brought to our notice; it is generally in a way not much adapted to enable their virtues to shine. But it is surely unjust to condemn a race for any apparent want of virtue when our own mode of treatment alone is the cause. Place them from their youth in a state of respectability, and let them feel themselves as occupying some rank in society, and they will be found useful subjects; in proof of their being capable of improvement, it is only requisite to notice the general state of those who have been fortunate enough to be placed under the protection of the Madras Government as Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

It must be recollected that this race is increasing daily, and must ever continue on the increase. It therefore becomes a matter of policy to find such means of provision for them as will ensure their attachment to our Government; as it cannot be denied that if left to their own resources for their livelihood they would become most active Instruments in the hands of any European Power which might hereafter, by the fate incidental to nations, become in a situation to dispute the possession of this country with us: as they having nothing to lose and much to gain, they would in all likelihood be induced to assist the views of any nation able and willing to reward them for it, more especially if emancipation from their present state in society were to be the consequence.

To prevent the chance of this here after, and to afford this race of beings a good ground of attachment, I think their being employed in our Military Service might conduce much.

To form a good Soldier, it requires Fidelity, Patience, Courage, Sobriety, Activity of Mind, Strength of Body, Submission to the Commands of Superiors, and a Love of the Profession; but as it is rare to find an Union of these qualities in one person, we are not to refuse as Soldiers such as are endowed with them in but an ordinary degree. It is not necessary that all Soldiers should have the talents of Generals; indeed if they had, they would make but indifferent Subordinates; but a proportion of the above qualities is absolutely necessary and in the EAST INDIAN race may be found a very great proportion; they, like waste ground, only require cultivation to be turned to advantage.

They are plainly a patient race; their fidelity we have had no reason to call in question; and on what grounds can their courage be doubted? They have never been placed in a situation where they have had an opportunity of shewing their natural courage; a depressed state is surely not that which is likely to call forth the nobler faculties of man. It would indeed be strange if they should inherit neither the courage of the Father nor of the race of the Mother: with the latter we have fought the battles of India hitherto; and surely a being, who is half an European, ought, in nature, to inherit some portion of the active courage of the Father. At all events he cannot be supposed, from having European blood flowing in his veins, to be endowed with less courage than the Native. From the very nature of things he must be possessed of a much greater portion of that active courage so much required in the Line of Service in which I should wish him placed, than falls to the lot of most Natives. Sobriety is an indispensable quality in a Soldier, and I am not aware that the EAST INDIAN race is deficient in that quality. In regard to the two latter requisites of a Soldier, viz. Submission to the Commands of Superiors, and a Love of the Profession, they appear to me to be well adapted for Military Discipline; and from the very ingredients composing the Race, I think they would become very much attached to the Profession of a Soldier, were they once accustomed to be treated as such, and more especially by bringing them up from their Infancy as destined for the Army.

The Line of Military Service in which they could be most advantageously employed, would be that of Riflemen or Sharpshooters. As their physical powers are apparently superior to those of the Native, they are naturally better adapted to that line of Military duty than those of weaker habits of body; activity and strength of body being absolute requisites in the formation of a good Riflemen. Independent of which, a Riflemen ought to be possessed of a quickness of capacity not often met with in the Native; as from the nature of that service he is more frequently obliged to trust to his own individual exertions for his safety than any other class of Soldiers.

The mode in which their services might be turned to the greatest advantage, would be by appointing a Company of Riflemen or Sharpshooters to each Battalion of Native Infantry. In the generality of services in which our Battalions are employed, they would be of incalculable advantage; and should a Light Brigade or Battalion be required in the Field, it could be formed in a very short time without exposing the Battalions to the inconvenience invariably felt by the removal of their Light Companies for such a purpose. By having a Company of EAST INDIANS attached to each Battalion instead of being formed into separate Corps, the great expence of the Head-Quarters of Corps would be avoided, and no part of the Country would be without a proportion of expert Sharpshooters; and as all Light Troops must be regularly and firmly grounded in the fundamental parts of the Drill of Infantry Soldiers, a very short time would suffice to enable them to act in Battalion when the necessity of the service required it. Again, the having a Company of this description attached to each Battalion of Native Infantry would be a very strong safeguard against any disaffection which might arise amongst the Native Sepoys of the Corps, as it would be clearly the Interest of this Company to support their Officers.

*Central Indian, October 24, 1821.***A SOLDIER.**

Another Prophet.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

"The age of miracles is not yet passed;" England has lately had her Johanna Southcote, who laid claim to the maternity of another incarnation, and she has left behind her a class of believers among the "most thinking people of Europe," in this most enlightened age: It is not surprising then that Asia has also her pretenders to Divine inspiration, as you will see by the following narrative. There is a person, Syud Uhmud by name, who was formerly in the service of Umeer-khan, as a Russaldar or Captain in his Army, in which office, report says, he proved himself a diligent and active partisan by his constant plunders. Since the country called Rajpootana and the adjacent districts have enjoyed the protection of the British Government and consequently the blessings of peace. Umeer-khan and his soldiers have been compelled to change their mode of life, being prevented from continuing their former depredations and plundering the defenceless inhabitants of these countries. The enterprising Russaladar has therefore doffed his shield and buckler, as no longer suited to the times, and assumed the office of a Spiritual Leader. In this new character, he has associated himself with some learned Moohummudans, and has drawn after him a great number of disciples, who have been indefatigable in extolling his character and circulating accounts of his miraculous performances.

This extraordinary person arrived in Calcutta in the month of November last as a Pilgrim, accompanied by five or six hundred men and women; and it is probable that he will leave this place in a day or two, in order to complete his intended pilgrimage to Mucca. During his residence in the suburbs of Calcutta, almost all the Moossulmaun inhabitants of the city and also of the surrounding country (excepting Sheeahs or believers in Ali as the only successor of Moohummud, who are here comparatively few in number, and some truly enlightened men) have delivered up their hands to this holy person, and received divine blessing from him as a Mediator between God and his creatures. The wealthy among them have made him large presents of money, and other valuable articles; and every one, not excepting the poorest individual present him with something, according as his circumstances can afford. These presents the holy man graciously accepts (as he says) to gratify their feelings. The respectable Moossulmans have raised by subscription a sum of between ten and fifteen thousand rupees in order to defray the expences of conveying himself, his family and followers by sea on the intended pilgrimage to the shrine of the Prophet. Some are of opinion that his Holiness is their expected Mehdee;* others say that he is the Khulleephah or Forerunner of that exalted person: but all unanimously believe his Willayat, which, being translated, is the power of performing miracles.

About a month ago the following singular transaction took place. Several of my personal acquaintances together with a great multitude of others were on a visit to his Holiness at the Garden-house where he resides. Early in the morning, a Fuqeer among his followers having invoked the Deity with a loud voice so that his Holiness and all that were with him could hear, fell down apparently in a state of insensibility. Upon this His Holiness addressed those around him saying: "Whenever a Fuqeer swoons away in his communion with the Deity, men may look for some miracle being performed. In order to confirm his words one of his Attendants related a circumstance which he said happened on their way from Delhi to Calcutta. His Holiness and all his followers once happened to pass the whole day without food, not having the means of procuring it in the neighbourhood. When the sun was going down, one of his attendants suddenly invoked the Deity; and in the midst of his devotion

* As the Jews look for the appearance of the Messiah as their eternal deliverer; so Mussulmans expect Mehdee to come and raise them to eternal glory.

fainted away: straightway round about his body several hundred loaves of bread were found, which satisfied the hunger of his Holiness and all those that were with him. The number of the persons (it is said) was about five hundred. While he was relating this story the Fuqeer appeared to revive and his senses to return to him. His Holiness upon hearing this, went out to see him, followed by all the people. They found a small quantity of *Hulwa*, (a particular kind of sweet-meat) wet and warm in the hand of the Fuqeer; and supposing it an immediate gift of the Deity, dropped down from heaven, they all rushed forward to seize upon a small morsel of this bread of life, and did purify themselves by eating thereof.

One of the learned followers of this sacred personage has engaged to write a Book containing a true and faithful account of all his wonderful works, which they say they have witnessed. If all the miracles he is said to have performed be allowed to pass undetected, and to spread among the credulous multitude, they will gradually extend and perhaps at last obtain general belief. It is not improbable that this Impostor who has begun so successfully will shortly be worshipped as the last and greatest of all the Prophets.

I am, Sir, your most Obedient Servant.

January 4, 1822.

VERAX.

Quarterly Review.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Nothing can exceed the childish ignorance and insolence of the Quarterly Review, No. 49, p. 54.

"But Liberty is a word of universal import, which is made to mean any thing and every thing, according to the different tastes of its different commentators. There is no doctrine in which, unless the zeal of its apostles be guided by knowledge, excess is more dangerous; or to which the Greek line might be applied with more truth:—

Νηπιον, οδε ισασιν οσω πλειον ημισυ παντος.

"We have not yet been favoured with the American interpretation of the word, but we may judge of its orthodoxy from the sanction given by their legislature, to the abominable traffic in human flesh, which affords these liberty-loving republicans the edifying spectacle of some thousands of their fellow-creatures doomed, like the helots of Sparta, to hopeless slavery, and subjected like brute beasts, to the whip of their driver;—and this, too, in a Christian country! and this, too, under the daily view of a people who yet presume to insult the common sense of mankind by boasting of the super-eminent excellence of their free constitution!

"Let Americans learn from US, that we shook off the chains of slavery with the other relics of barbarism; that the very respiration of the air of England is sufficient to loosen the degrading bonds; and that even with respect to her colonies, in spite of every temptation arising from pecuniary interest, England took the lead among nations in abolishing this sinful system."

In reply to all this disgusting bluster let it be briefly noted; 1. That our "legislature has given its sanction to the abominable traffic in human flesh" wherever we find it convenient, just as much as the legislature of the United States: and this notwithstanding the peculiar virtues of the "air of England!"—2. that we did not take the lead in abolishing the slave trade; the United States and Denmark were before us!—3. that the Americans may be somewhat puzzled as to our "interpretation of the word," if they judge of its orthodoxy from the sanction given by our legislature to certain summary proceedings against *Englishmen*, born and bred, but not being then in the actual "respiration of the air of England;" "and this too, in a Christian country! and this, too, under the daily view of a people who presume to insult the common sense of mankind by boasting of the super-eminent excellence of their free constitution!"

Dec. 19, 1821.

BREVIS.

On a Blush.

I.

I saw a Blush upon the virgin cheek,
 May's earliest bud was not more beautiful,
 When Summer skies on opening flowrets break,
 And call to life their forms so fanciful.
 The rushing flood, of youthful vigor full,
 High mounting glanced upon her polished brow,
 As on the Alps, where frosts eternal rule,
 The Sun's first beaming tinges the white snow,
 And gives its glittering purity a roseate glow.

II.

The crimson tides still varying as they stray,
 Now deeper bloom, now fainter hues impart,
 And glistening eyes emit a livelier ray
 Graving their meaning deeper in the heart;
 And then their silken curtains do their part,
 For downcast lids quench not the fire that lies
 Beneath the modest veil—'tis Cupid's art
 To hide awhile the weapons he supplies,
 The better to ensure his magic victories.

III.

My eyes were fondly rivetted—tho' still
 The gaze prolonged reflected of the shame
 Its freedom heightened, and the doubtful will
 Wavered to feed or subjugate the flame—
 It was so lovely, had so sweet a claim
 To admiration—yet its source might be
 Pain or distress, its bright result the same,
 And could I, cruelly admit a plea
 That purchased selfish joy with bleeding modesty?

IV.

There surely is in the delicious glow
 That spreads its roses o'er the fair one's face,
 A charm no other beauty can bestow,
 A guileless impulse shewn with artless grace;
 For in it the mind's softer power we trace,
 A purity of thought that from the sight
 Of worldly grossness seeks a hiding place;
 A dread of wrong, a fear when acting right,
 Pain fairly equipoised with pleasure and delight

V.

It lives not in a hardened mind, nor breast
 That owns no rich refinement of desires,
 'Tis delicacy's mild retiring test
 Of sweet timidity, the beacon fires
 That virtue loves to see yet not requires
 To guard 'gainst freedom and licentiousness;
 The rosy harbinger of peace aspires
 By the soft bloom of bashful tenderness
 To give a fresher charm to female loveliness.

VI.

From Love th' emotion came, as, in the breast,
 The wanton God first winged his pointed dart,
 And all the feelings, guardians of its rest,
 Were slumbering round the regions of the heart
 Pierced by th' unerring shaft, they felt the smart
 Too late to save it from his roguish wiles,
 And the red streams will still their hues impart
 In mantling Blushes, when, with subtle toils,
 He fires the passions, or the fearful heart beguiles.

Patna.

Birth.

On Friday the 11th instant, Mrs. JOHN MARTIN, of a Son,

MILES.

Chowringhee Theatre.

All that we can say at present of the Entertainment on Friday Evening, is that we were highly delighted, and that the audience generally appeared to be much pleased with the performance throughout. In *Three Weeks after Marriage* Sir Charles and Lady Rackett were happy delineations of character, and kept the House in continued laughter; and in *Too late for Dinner*, Frank Poppleton and Rafter were each distinguished by their ease and fidelity; and Jemmy Twill, or the Cockney Dandy, was one of the happiest efforts of low Comedy, or broad Farce, (for we do not know to which it exactly belongs,) that we have ever seen on the Indian Boards. We hear that *Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin*, is in preparation, and is expected to be got up with great effect; but we must postpone for the present all further remarks.

Gems from John Bull.

No. I.

To the Editor of John Bull in the East.

SIR,

I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the following extract, from a Letter signed PHILOPATRIS, which supplies the place of News, in to-day's CALCUTTA JOURNAL. Of its spirit and tendency at the present time, I shall say nothing. The whole production indeed is TOO CONTEMPTIBLE FOR SERIOUS NOTICE; but your readers should at least have an opportunity of seeing what the Reforming party in Calcutta, just now would be at.

Calcutta, January 9, 1822.

M.

No. II.

To the Editor of John Bull in the East.

SIR,

I request your attention and the attention of your readers to the remarks that appeared in to-day's CALCUTTA JOURNAL on the CORONATION in England. They are written let it be remembered by the Editor of that JOURNAL, by a man who calls himself an Englishman, who lives in a society of English Gentlemen and under the immediate protection of the British Government! With these facts before you, peruse I beseech you attentively and dispassionately his written observations upon the ceremony of His Majesty's Coronation, and then consider to what a pitiful, degraded state that mind must be reduced, that could descend to such low, illiberal, insulting, and audacious irony.—For my own part I burn with indignation when I see such writing TOLERATED in such a society as ours, and in the VERY TEETH of the Supreme Government of the Country. I sincerely hope, however, the matter will be BROUGHT BEFORE THEM, and that they will adopt measures to put an effectual check to such ATROCIOUS proceedings in future!

January 11, 1822.

A BRITISH SUBJECT,

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 11	Travancore	British	J. Boag	Persian Gulph
	11 Georgiana	British	J. Rogers	Batavia
	11 H. M. Brig Wizard	British	H. F. Greville	Mauritius

Deaths.

On the 11th instant, after a severe and lingering illness of nearly two years, Mrs. MARIA WATTELL, the wife of Mr. SAMUEL WATTELL, in the employ of Messrs. PALMER and Co. aged 32 years.

At Neemutch, on the 11th ultimo, ROBERT SHAW, the infant Son of Lieutenant J. G. BURNS, of the Commissariat Department, aged 17 months.

At Moostee, near Sholapore, on the 17th ultimo, Ensign MORTON PITT SWEEDLAND, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, the second surviving Son of Sir CHRISTOPHER SWEEDLAND, of Birchfield, in the Isle of Wight, in the 21st year of his age.

At Baroda, on the 15th ultimo, of a fever, Captain BROUGH, Commandant the 2d Division of Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

At Tranquebar, on the 12th ultimo, Major L. LUTTER, of His Danish Majesty's Service, Commanding Officer of that place, leaving behind him a distressed widow, the Daughter of the late Major General E. STEVENSON, of the British Service; and seven unprovided Children.

At Quilon, on the 12th ultimo, HELPNA, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant T. LOCKE, 2d Battalion 25th N. R. She outlived the birth of her first child just one month—and died deeply lamented by her disconsolate husband and numerous friends.